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Five lines (forty words) or less, in column of "Wantads," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

Besides "Harper's," heretofore acknowledged, we have received THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, which opens with a readable paper on "Saints who have had Bodies," "Companions Bonds," No. 218, if anything, better than No. 1. "Needle and Garden," we judge, is concluded in the present number, and something better than strawberries from the garden is served. "John Jordan, from the Head of Baime," is a thrilling account of one of the most interesting events of the war in Kentucky.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.--The boys and girls' treasure seems to be, if possible, more sparkling than ever. "Winning his Way" is read by everybody, great and small, and Paul's friends will rejoice at his promotions. Colonel Parker has leave of absence and "New Hope" does him honor.

HOURS AT HOME--Grows steady in popular favor. The present number completes the first volume, and is rich in variety and interest. Major Wilbur contributes the following sketch of

MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD.

Major General Oliver O. Howard, who now stands pre-eminent before this nation, is Chief of the Bureau of Freedmen. He was born in Leeds, Maine, November 8th, 1830. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and the same year entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1854, standing No. 4 in his class.

He was appointed to the 1st Artillery Regiment, and served for a period in Florida, but was soon ordered to the Waterville and Augusta arsenals as Inspector of Ordnance. Relieved from his duty, for several years previous to the war he had been stationed at West Point as Adjutant of the Army of Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

At the breaking out of hostilities, he applied to the War Department, for leave to command a regiment from his native State, which application was not granted. Thereupon he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He was then appointed Colonel of the 34th Maine volunteers, and left with his regiment for Washington, and participated in the battle of Bull Run, where he commanded a brigade.

His gallantry and modest worth having been noticed, he was, on the 3rd of September following, appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers, and assigned to the command of a brigade in General Cassey's Provisional Division, then on duty in and around Washington. On the first of December, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of General Cassey's command, and assigned to that of Gen. Sumner, by whom it was made the 1st Brigade of that justly celebrated division known as the 1st of the 24 Army Corps.

In the spring of 1862, General Howard's brigade formed a part of the magnificent army which accompanied Gen. McClellan to the Peninsula. In this campaign, Gen. Howard's brigade was first engaged at Fair Oaks, June 1st, 1862. It was here, while leading a charge that broke and checked the enemy's advance, that he lost his right arm.

Weak and fainting from hemorrhage, and the severe shock which his system had sustained, the next day he started for his home in Maine. He remained there only about two months, during which time he was not idle. Visiting various localities in his native State, he made personal appeals to the people to come forward and support the Government. Pale, emaciated, and with one sleeve tenanted, he stood up before them, the embodiment of all that is good, and true, and noble manhood. He talked--and his words were easily understood--as though he were born with that patriotism which is a heritage of the New England blood. Modesty, sincerity, and earnestness characterized his address, and his fervent appeals drew hundreds of recruits around the tent of the 1st Brigade.

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On the 29th of November, 1862, General Howard was commissioned a Major General of volunteers. He remained in command of the 2d Division until April 1, 1863, when he was assigned to the command of 11th Corps.

He had been at the head of this corps only thirty days at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, on which occasion it had the misfortune to be defeated, and to sustain a heavy loss. His reputation was irreparably damaged.

Various causes combined to bring temporary disgrace upon the corps, but it was chiefly owing to the discordant elements of which it was composed, and the want of harmony and concord among its several parts. Having justly incurred the displeasure of his superiors, he was an unwilling listener to the blasphemous words. The wagon-master, in turning round, saw his General in close proximity, and made haste to apologize for his profanity, exclaiming, by saying: "We General, I did not know you were here." The General, looking a reprimand, replied: "I would prefer that you abstain from swearing from a higher and better motive than that of my presence."

The perils and fatigues of the campaign from Chancellorsville to Atlanta, he never yet knew written. During the heat of summer, in a semi-tropical climate, and through

parties for a change in the corps commander, he had persisted in saying that "Howard would bring it up to the work, only give him time." The subsequent history of the corps proved the sagacity of the President, and his marvelous power to measure the worth and capacity of individual men. The part taken by Gen. Howard and his corps in the battle of Gettysburg has become matter of history.

The first day's battle of Gettysburg was fought, on the part of the Union forces, by the two Generals Reynolds and Howard. In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, who was coming up with the main army, the two Generals co-operated harmoniously, and made such disposition of their troops, as secured the victory of the Union army, which, for three days and nights, the superior forces of the enemy were buried without success. The Bishop and lamented Reynolds became a martyr on the soil of his native State, but an omnipotent hand preserved Gen. Howard for other scenes of trial, and for command of the forces of God, and humanity in which he is now engaged. Fully appreciating the important services rendered by Gen. Howard in the conflict at Gettysburg, the President sent him an autograph letter, thus closing his career as a soldier. "Conseille me, give him a vote of thanks."

September following, gloomy tidings of disaster came northward from Tennessee. The battle of Chickamauga had been fought, and the Union army was unsuccessful. Rosecrans was shut up in Chattanooga, far from base of supplies, and the surrender, after a few days, to the Confederates, was imminent.

The Army of the Potomac was then front to front with General Lee on the Rapidan. The 11th and 12th Corps were detached from it, and ordered to the assistance of Rosecrans, who was wounded. The 11th Corps and Sicoum the 12th, and the two detached corps were placed under command of Gen. Hooker. Twenty thousand of the Potomac men were going to the relief of their imperiled brethren of the West, and were about to stand with them, shoulder to shoulder, in preparation for a permanent foothold among the mountains that cluster around the "Hawk's Nest."

The men of the West had somehow imbued an opinion that the Potomac men were inferior to them in fighting qualities. They had been told that the soldiers of the East were tall and white, and enjoyed the luxury of butter? How could men fight who were accustomed to pampered with such delicacies? Now it was that the valor and respective merits of the troops from the two sections were about to be tried simultaneously, each in the presence of the other. His soldiers and officers, elevated by their victory, greeted him with unabated enthusiasm and applause.

Arrived at Bridgeport, Alabama, and on the Tennessee river, thirty miles below Chattanooga, he had a brilliant and successful move up the river, and opened communication with the beleaguered army. In effecting this, a terrible battle was fought at Wauhatchie, within four miles of Chattanooga, during the night of October 25th, 1863. The attack was made on the 26th, and the assault was intended to be a surprise. A part of Gen. Howard's command was engaged, but the brunt of the assault fell upon a few regiments of Geary's division, of the 12th Corps, commanded by the latter General in person.

Gen. Howard, accompanied by a few mounted men, penetrated the enemy's lines in the forest at the dead hour of night, and reached Geary's small command in safety. The enemy having possession of the ground between him and Geary, the experiment was made to see if the rebels would attack him. The result was that they did not, and enjoyed the luxury of butter?

During the twelve hours he had been in command, he had secured their entire confidence, and had tried to make them understand that relations between the body and the head were most amicable, and the attachment increased in degree toward the period of final separation at Washington.

On the 27th of October, 1863, General Howard was commissioned a Brigadier General in the regular army.

Few men have acted a more conspicuous part in the war than he, and none have come out of it with a more enviable reputation. "The record of illustrious actions," says Daniel Webster, "most nobly deserved the universal remembrance of mankind." Gen. Howard, we are confident, will command the respect and admiration of every one, as he now has the gratitude and confidence of the country he served so well. Kindly remember him, and inspire him with a slight suggestion of courtesy, and manners denoting the polished gentleman, he greets you with a simple, quiet friendliness that captivates the heart. There is in him none of that frigid austerity, as he now has the gratitude and confidence of the Methodist Episcopal Church we had part with in 1844; that that Church was now a political organization, called the Northern Methodists--"Yankees"--made a dingy, disreputable, and unchristian church.

After Redford's speech, Mr. Lee asked, obtained leave, and read a long editorial from the New York Advocate, which Dr. Schenck was particularly known to be.

Meantime Grant had finished his work on the Mississippi, and reaching Chattanooga only a few days before, had assumed command of the army.

Wauhatchie, the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and Ringgold, were fought, and the rebel army under Bragg was driven many miles from Chattanooga, never more to flaunt its colors of the wild and rocky heights that encircle the town. Lookout Mountain, dipping down to the water, and towering thence upward nearly three thousand feet, flung to the breeze that played around its summit, the starry flag of our fathers, and the lesser heights of Mission Ridge were not behind in demonstration of loyalty.

Plutarach describes Coriolanus as terrible, not only for the force of his arm, but also the power of his voice. Now, the experience of the 12th Corps, of which Gen. Howard's command was a part, has developed the strength of his arm, and inspired hope and confidence in the hearts of the sorely-pressed men of the 12th Corps, to whom he brought the assurance of succor near at hand. Ere the promised relief arrived, the enemy beat a hasty retreat, and the 12th Corps, with the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments, followed him.

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an all-abounding forest, but recently surrendered to civilization by the Cherokee, the army fought its way step by step, against a force nearly equal, for a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. There was abundant need of Christian fortitude, and faith in God, and right.

Many thousands who left Chattanooga, and marched to Atlanta, and thence to the interior of Georgia, and into the mountains, where they were buried without success. The Bishop and lamented Reynolds became a martyr on the soil of his native State, but an omnipotent hand preserved Gen. Howard for other scenes of trial, and for command of the forces of God, and humanity in which he is now engaged. Fully appreciating the important services rendered by Gen. Howard in the conflict at Gettysburg, the President sent him an autograph letter, thus closing his career as a soldier. "Conseille me, give him a vote of thanks."

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THE DAILY PRESS

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NO. 109
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LOUISVILLE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

News of the Day.

Gen. Sherman has gone to Wisconsin, now being held at Jamestown, in that State.

It is stated that Gen. Q. A. Gillmore will be assigned to the command of the military division of Mississippi.

A copy of a letter from Captain Hall, the arctic explorer, to Henry Grinnell, written somewhere in the polar region, is given in our dispatches.

Col. Orr, of the 12th Indiana, committed suicide at Connersville, that State, on Thursday. He was subject to temporary mental aberrations.

Gov. Morton made a speech at Richmond, Ind., yesterday, strongly indorsing President Johnson's reconstruction policy, and opposing the views of Senator Sumner on the same subject.

Another bold bank robbery was committed in New York yesterday. Twenty-five thousand dollars in Government bonds were stolen from the counter of the banking house of August Belmont & Co.

It is reported that the General Land Office that extensive gold discoveries have been made on the northern shores of the west end of Lake Superior, in the Northeastern Land District of Minnesota, which are attracting general attention.

A committee of three members was appointed by the Secy. of War, to call a convention to assist President Johnson with reference to Jeff Davis, Ex-Gov. Magrath, and Ex-Secy. Trenholm. The latter two are in Fort Pulaski.

The Alabama convention, by a vote of 61 to 19, repudiated all responsibility for the payment of the debts and the payment of any debt contracted or incurred, directly or indirectly, in aid of the rebellion.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that after spending several hours in endeavoring to find some facts concerning the Federal and their warlike preparations in New York, he was unable to discover any foundation for the recent reports.

Vacancies exist in Cadetships in the United States Military Academy for the Second, Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts of this State, which should be filled by nominations of the members of Congress representing these districts before the 17th of next month.

It is denied that the Government is about to close the Freedmen's Bureau at the request of Southern "loyalists," many of whom are anxious to take the care of these people into their own hands. Some indications, we are told, "have been made at the solicitation of the Provisional Government."

A troublesome bear was shot at North Elsworth, Maine, the other day, with a gun that was surrendered by the French to the U.S. at Louisburg, N. S., in 1755. It was used in the battle of Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill, also at the mouth of Castine, and the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Its history is traced back for 110 years.

An arrangement has been made between the Freedmen's Bureau and Gov. Sharkey, by which the trial of one man, guilty of colored men, for larceny, has been referred to the civil authorities in Mississippi. The Governor promising that no distinction on account of color shall be made in the courts. The arrangement does not meet with favor from some of the papers.

Miss Emma Latina tried before a military court at Nashville for tearing down an American flag and trampling upon it, was found guilty and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$300. The finding of the commission was approved, but in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case the entire sentence was remitted by the commanding general.

The election in Georgia for delegates to the State convention will be held on Wednesday of next week, the 4th of October. In Savannah the question of delegates is terribly mixed, so much so that "A Voice" says, "The election will be a mishap at the polls a printed ticket of fourteen names, embracing all who are eligible or worth being sent, from among whom the voters shall select three, by striking out eleven names. This, he thinks, is a better plan than the nomination by intermission of three names only."

The substance of the dispatch is, that the President giving the results of the fifteen days' session of the South Carolina Convention, will be found in our dispatches. The new Constitution provides for the election of Governor, Vice-President, electors by the people, and other officers, which will assimilate the government of the State somewhat to the republican form of those of other States. James Snow was nominated for Governor, the election to take place on November 1st. Gov. Perry will be sent to the United States Senate. The administration of President Johnson was unanimously indorsed.

Execution of Ex-President Barrios.

The important news of intelligence from Central America is that the Government of Salvador has tried ex-President General Barrios by Court Martial, and sentenced him to be shot. The unfortunate man was advised of his sentence at eleven o'clock yesterday morning of August 26th, he was shot, being refused even three hours' time to arrange his worldly affairs.

The reason assigned by the authorities of Salvador for the act is, that the death of Barrios was a necessity for the peace of the Republic. They say that he was the means of knowing what feeling this act has caused in Salvador; but from what we can judge it has met with censure. In Nicaragua the prejudice has given rise to general dissatisfaction against Salvador, he urged Barrios over to the latter Government, on the express stipulation that his life, under all circumstances, should be spared, and to secure the safety of his son, of whom Salvador, will doubtless lead to an unfriendly discussion, and probably to a declaration of war between the two Republics.

In Panama the news of the death of Barrios has created a general ground of regret, and given rise to expressions of the utmost sorrow both from natives and foreigners, as it no doubt will also in the United States and Europe. [Panama Star.]

Andersonville.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser. At the trial of the 18th day or two ago, the world then on its stand,

"Said that a party of prisoners in whose company he arrived at Andersonville were ordered to place their blankets, baversacks, knapsacks, &c., in one place, where an officer mounted on a gray horse rode up and told the prisoners to lay themselves down and let the prison have the remainder. The confederates helped them selves and there was nothing left. He was not certain whether the mounted officer was Capt. Clegg."

The uncertainty as to this mounted officer's name is fully removed, the description of his confederate followers and a comprehensive statement of the Andersonville system being supplied by another witness whose testimony is on permanent record elsewhere, as follows: (See *Revelations*, c. vi, v. 8.)

"And I looked, and beheld a pale horse, and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him, and power was given unto them to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth."

SALEM.

The cars on the Lebanon Branch Railroad now run to Brumfield's, which is twelve miles from Danville, on the Danville and Lebanon turnpike. The Louisville mail now reaches us at half-past 2 o'clock P.M.—Central Gazette.

WISDOM IN COUNCIL.

A discussion occurred in our city council Thursday night, and official action followed, both of which we venture to say are hard to beat. There are two things in history and literature—there may be more, but we can think of but two—which are worthy to be compared with this performance. We allude to Dogberry's court, and Tompsett's political effort just prior to the August election, (which was expected to annihilate General Rousseau, and which was duly reported in the Press of the period.) The following from our local columns of yesterday contains the jist of the matter.

Mr. Dent offered a resolution stating that the city had at all times buried and taken care of its paupers, but that they were not bound to bury paupers brought here through the agency of the United States Government. The resolution was adopted in a copy of the "Daily Commonwealth" and Governor Brantlett. This resolution was amended in the upper board. The lower board adhered to the original resolution. After several transfers the resolution passed both boards.

The special provocation to this, was the death of a colored person at the Freedmen's Home in this city. Some five or six deaths of the kind had occurred previously and a lively controversy had grown out of the same, between municipal and military authorities. His Honor the Mayor, claiming that the United States Government "brought these colored paupers here," temporarily declined burying such as might die. In one instance his obstinacy in thus adhering to "municipal and State rights" resulted in the military authorities, out of sheer regard for decency and Christian civilization, removing to its last resting place a body that was already far advanced in decomposition, and which the Mayor was determined should fill the whole neighborhood with its offensive emanations, and with pestilence, rather than that he should surrender the noble principle that the "Government ought to bury its own negroes!" The circumstance called out a communication from Gen. Palmer to his Honor from which we extract the following:

The person was a citizen, had no connection with the Government, and was only at the Freedmen's Home because he was sick and destitute, and died there only because the proper officers of the city made no provision for its destitute colored population. Under these circumstances I have ordered the burial of the pauper, and that bills for the necessary expenses of his burial, accompanied by a bill, be laid before the appropriate committee of the city for payment, and will take steps to compel the payment of this and all similar expenses.

SPIRITUAL HARLOTRY IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In a pamphlet recently published in this city, and distributed among the faithful from a certain Theological Book Store not far from Third street, we find very serious charge made as against the Presbyterian church. This pamphlet is signed by sundry grave and reverend preachers and elders of the said church, who have always had the reputation of being strong sympathizers with the late abortive rebellion and they accuse their Union brethren of the serious crime of "Spiritual harlotry," whatever the nature of that crime may be.

It seems that the thoughts of copperheads, ecclesiastical or otherwise, instinctively tend in one direction. Your spiritual copperhead can't open his mouth for five minutes without blurt out something about miscegenation, and your poor copperhead can scarcely pen a dozen lines without dragging in something in relation to harlotry. Of course we make no charge against the brethren either in or out of the church, but it is somewhat remarkable that we should always find the genuine copperhead in favor of a system that has a wonderful faculty of producing copper-colored children and copper-colored men and women. A citizen of Kentucky can't walk the streets without seeing this.

We take it as a matter of course that these gray-bearded preachers and elders would not speak of this matter so firmly and seriously, without knowing practically something about it: they cantingly tell us that "they don't know anything but Christ and him crucified."

To this we can't say, but we are very much inclined to the opinion that they know a good deal more than this, and very probably some things which it would be as well for them not to know. The Goon Court tells us that "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

THE Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Grant.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says of the devilish attempt to assassinate Gen. Grant by throwing the train which he was known to be on from the track Tuesday night:

It is well known that General Grant would return to this city at a late hour Tuesday night from Indianapolis, in a special train, and some murderous scoundrels saw in this an opportunity to take his life, and tried it. A switch on the Indianapolis and Chicago railroad, two miles to the other side of Louisville, had been purposely broken and mislaid. The point was well selected for such a deed of darkness. It was at a curve of the road, and just before the train would enter a bridge. The calculation was that the train would have to stop, and its momentum would send it crashing into the bridge, which would be broken by the shock, and the whole precipitated into the ravine in a mass of ruins. In this case the death of every person on the train would have been almost inevitable.

If the assassin had had the nerve of Booth, they would probably have been as successful in accomplishing their purpose as he was in carrying out his design; but they had only half done the work, and as the night was dark, and the moon was low, the speed of the train, the locomotive, and the foremost truck of the passenger car kept the track, and the hindmost truck of the engine ran off the rail, crossed the bridge, on the ties, in safety. The point seems positive that there was nothing in the nature of an accident about this; that the design to take the life of the Lieutenant General was as absolute as that of Booth to murder President Lincoln, when he prepared a hole in the wall of Ford's Theater to fix a brace against the door of the presidential suite.

Divine Services will be held in the Market street M. E. Church (below Eighth) to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. General class at 3 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

RESPIRED.—Orange and Burns, two soldiers, convicted of murder and arson in this State, and sentenced to be hung yesterday, were respite by order of General Palmer. They are not respite for any definite time, but until "further orders."

Attention is called to the sale of

Messrs. Sherman P. Whaley & Co., 201 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, for the first preparation of its kind in the United States, emanating from the Greek fragrance.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Last January Provost Marshal Baker seized the money and notes in the hands of T. G. Canit, John Howe, and the State Association of St. Louis, amounting to over \$90,000, belonging to Mrs. Ewell, wife of the rebel Gen. Ewell. The funds were libelled by the United States District Attorney on the ground that Mrs. Ewell had equipped a rebel regiment at Memphis. By some turn of the wheel President Lincoln was induced to give her the benefit of the amnesty proclamation, which was set up as a pardon in defense of the proceedings before Judge Treat, of the District Court. The District Attorney and Court held that the amnesty only released from personal penalties; but by some manipulation at Washington, the Attorney General has just issued a peremptory order directing the District Attorney to dismiss the suit and restore the property to the custody of the legal representatives of the said Mrs. Ewell.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. Louis Tripp has laid on our table "Beautiful Blossoms," a collection of easy and brilliant pieces for the piano, composed and arranged by Otto Dittmar; the series containing DAISY POLKA, Dahlia Mazourka, Periwinkle Schottisch, Woodbine Waltz, Sweet William Polka, Heart's Ease Mazourka, Camelia Schottisch, Magnolia Quickstep, Cypress Waltz, Mignonette Polka, and Japonica Schottisch. The entire series may be had together in one volume, or each piece may be purchased separately of Mr. Tripp, on Fourth street. As he is about removing to the new building on Jefferson street he offers great inducements to purchasers of musical merchandise and sheet music. See his advertisement on the page.

PICNIC.—On Thursday last it was our pleasure to attend a picnic held in behalf of the Sabbath school of the Market street M. E. Church at Miller's woods. The day was fine, the company pleasant, and the children smiling and happy—the cuisine was made up of every good thing and in abundance; the swings and the slides, the locomotive, and the foremost truck of the passenger car kept the track, and the hindmost truck of the engine ran off the rail, crossed the bridge, on the ties, in safety. The point seems positive that there was nothing in the nature of an accident about this; that the design to take the life of the Lieutenant General was as absolute as that of Booth to murder President Lincoln, when he prepared a hole in the wall of Ford's Theater to fix a brace against the door of the presidential suite.

Miss Emma Cushman, the leading lady at the Metropolitan Theater, Indianapolis, was wounded in the head Wednesday night by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a supernumerary behind the scenes. The gun was not loaded with ball, but the coarse paper wadding struck her arm causing a painful but dangerous wound. She was able to go on with her part after it was dressed.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, in the tournament at the Fair Grounds, Mr. W. R. Toohey, who had entered the lists, met with a serious accident. After making the circuit his horse came in contact with a horse ridden by one of the marshals, when he was thrown violently to the ground, dislocating his ankle.

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MUSIC PORTFOLIO in neat arabesques with handles. Only 75 cents. Also, music. eod 12th CIVIL & CALVERT.

HALF FELLOW WELL MET.—Officer Frank McDonald yesterday captured Jeff Hale, who had stolen a carpet in the upper part of the city.

THE KENTUCKY EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION of this city will hold a meeting at Odd Fellows Hall to-night, to devise measures for the invitation of foreign labor to this State. We think it would be as well for this meeting to devise some measures for the protection of the labor that is already here.

Eighteen thousand soldiers in the hands of Capt. Hart, were sold at auction in St. Louis on Tuesday at \$30 each.

COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.—Some lines of these at very low rates. eod 12th CIVIL & CALVERT.

John Green, for an attempted robbery, was lodged in jail by policeman Stallings yesterday.

Katie's Secrets, words by A. S. Buckner, arranged by C. L. Ward for the piano, and dedicated to Miss Cora Lewis, of Griffin, Georgia. Published by D. P. Faulds, Main street, with handsomely colored title page.

GLOBE EDITION.—Civill & Calvert have received this new edition of *Shakspeare*—a beautifully printed volume. Price only \$2.50. wsc-26

for Jeffersonianism. It is wholly unworthy honest people, to say nothing about Christian piety.

Southern Methodists, bewildered like other good people, with the false lights of Mammon and the vanities of the world, accepted the hideous falsehood that slavery was good, blessed, sacred, in and of itself. And they founded their new ecclesiastical basis on this error. They still believe the latter to be truth and not error. And our specific criticism just now is that this Conference should be many and sincere enough to say so, and to state truly the basis of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In the second of the above resolutions it is announced as characteristic of this Church organization—the insinuation being distinctly that herein is a contrast with Methodism in the North—that it "knows nothing among men, but Jesus Christ and him crucified."

The only commentary needed on this is the fourth resolution in the series from which the above are taken. Here it is:

4. That the President, the Congress, and Councils of States, as the delegates of the people, are the rulers of the United States of America according to the division of power made to the United States, and by the Constitutions of their respective States; and that States are sovereign and independent nations, and ought not to be subject to any foreign jurisdiction.

This resolution is awkwardly worded at the close, but it is sufficiently obvious that out and out State sovereignty is intended to be expressed. And whatever the purpose of the resolution, it is an odd one to appear in juxtaposition with another declaring that herein is a contrast with the different religious body passing the same to be its self-denying abstineness from all secular and profane questions, all save the theme of themes. It looks impressively, as if Southern Methodists were considerably like other folks, with strong secular convictions which are liable to come to the surface even in religious council. And for such to claim that their separate ecclesiastical body is founded upon "primitive purity" which excludes political subjects from church consideration, is, whether they are conscious of it or not, canting and foolish pretense.

At the conclusion of the day's exercises Mr. J. W. Shockley exhibited his fine lot of stable stock. It is perhaps the finest collection of animals in the country, and we are sorry that there was not time to complete it. It will be concluded at eleven o'clock to-day, and for that purpose Messrs. E. C. Reilly, \$3 fine and \$100 for 30 days; Mrs. Bridget Reilly, \$3 fine and \$100 for 30 days; Jerry Connors (a boy), sent to the House of Refuge; James Evans, discharged.

Chas. Doll, ill treatment of a mule, \$100 for 30 days.

William Henry Morton (f. m. c.), carrying concealed deadly weapons, \$100 to answer.

Michael Goss, selling liquor on Sunday (three warrants); dismissed.

Henry Cain, stealing a sum of money, over \$4, from R. C. Powell; \$100 to answer.

Timothy Greend, committed to jail September 14th, and fined \$15, and \$200 for 30 days; appeared and gave bail.

Ann Brown, Lowdy Howard, James Hasly, and Lou Harris, stealing a revolver from Seaburn Cain, a citizen of Cumberland county, Ky.; discharged.

Geo. Rakston (f. m. c.), assault and battery; continued.

At the conclusion of the day's exercises

Mr. J. W. Shockley exhibited his fine lot of stable stock.

W. Pitney and Joseph Kunkle, stealing a set of gold buttons worth \$50 from Mat. Clark; discharged.

Jas. Lawler, assault and battery upon Anthony Turner; discharged.

Geo. Jackson (f. m. c.), assault and battery; continued.

After the disposal of two or three ordnance warrants, the court adjourned.

If you want to

BY TELEGRAPH.

New Constitution of S. Carolina.

Admiral Goldsbury at Cherbourg.

The Fenian Rebellion in Ireland.

Dissatisfaction in the British Army.

Fears of Invasion from America.

The President on Kentucky Affairs.

Martial Law to be Abolished.

Vigorous Pursuit of Shenandoah.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—The following are the proceedings of the second day of the religious convention, morning session:

The Business Committee has decided upon a plan of organization giving the body the name of the American Christian Commission, with an executive committee of sixty, which shall be charged with the work of awaking attention of the Christian public to the need of direct Christian labor.

Chief Justice Chase made an eloquent speech on the subject of organization, paying a high compliment to the labor of the United States Christian Commission in the army and navy.

The temporary officers of the organization are—President, Chief Justice Chase, of Washington; Secretary, Rev. Dr. Durbin, of New York; Secretary, Rev. W. E. Boardman, of Philadelphia.

Gen. Howard, Rev. Dr. Kirk, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax are also among the names of the Commission.

Two large meetings were held in the evening, one addressed by Dr. Durbin, Rev. Mr. Morgan, and others, after which the Commission adjourned sine die.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The reconstruction convention has resolved that the Union is the first paramount consideration of the American people, and that the organization of representative of sovereigns within the limit of the Constitution is the Federal power. The late war was not one of an oppressed people against tyranny, but was simply from apprehension on the part of the people. Therefore not having been strictly in the nature of a rebellion, they expect no punishment, but justice and wisdom of not enforcing the penalties affixed to the crime of rebellion by the laws of the United States.

An earnest view of their good faith induces the acts of President Johnson and his administration cordially to support him, and to wish and patriotic efforts to restore the whole country to the blessings of peace.

The proposed new Constitution of South Carolina is framed in accordance with these principles. Civil and religious liberty trial by jury, trial of the president, and the subordination of the military to the civil power are secured to the people of the State, and slavery is declared forever abolished.

Admiral Goldsbury's fleet is at Cherbourg, and is not to proceed to the port, until the orders on the coast are removed. The French and American ships and official have exchanged many courtesies, and a cordial feeling is entertained and a friendly attitude always maintained between them.

Additional intelligence from Ireland states that the Fenian excitement increases, and grave apprehensions are entertained, it is said, in the English camp, that the Fenians are boasting of their connection with the army causes the English papers to demand the rigid enforcement of discipline.

Fears are entertained that soldiers from the United States will invade the west of Ireland, and a report has gained credence that a body of disbanded United States soldiers have already landed near Galway. Nightly drillings were frequent over all parts of Ireland. The conspiracy was rapidly spreading and inducing friends and sympathizers who are now in the country.

The 4th New York heavy artillery, Breve, Maj. Gen. Tubbs commanding, has been mustered out of service, and go to Hart's Island to-night to be discharged. The 2d New York heavy artillery will follow in a few days, leaving out of service regular batteries in the defense of the Potowmack.

The President is said to have promised Gov. Bramlette that Kentucky should be at once relieved from martial law. The removal of Gen. Palmer from command is said to have also been determined upon. His successor is not named, but Gen. Gordon Granger, for many reasons, most likely to be the man.

What remains of Kilpatrick's famous cavalry command in North Carolina is the veteran 5th Ohio, Col. Heath, whose headquarters are at Salisbury.

Officers just up from the Old North State reported that the rebels no longer required for a mounted patrol, in the presence of troops there at all is just a little superfluous. The people are devoting their undivided attention to the production of a living and have very little leisure for sedition and that sort of thing.

Officers of the Provost Marshal's Bureau are busily at work collecting evidence against State prisoners confined at Fort Warren, Fort Monroe, and elsewhere. The indications are that quite a number of celebrated traitors who have been expecting merciful treatment when the country quieted down, will be, ere long, brought to Washington for final settlement before the court.

The Times' special says that on the 22d instant the State Department gave notice by service to the rebels in the principal cities that citizens of the United States having claims against foreign governments are founded on contracts, which may have originated since the 8th of February, 1863, will, without any delay which can be avoided, forward to the Department statements of their claim, and that sort of thing.

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